

Alberta

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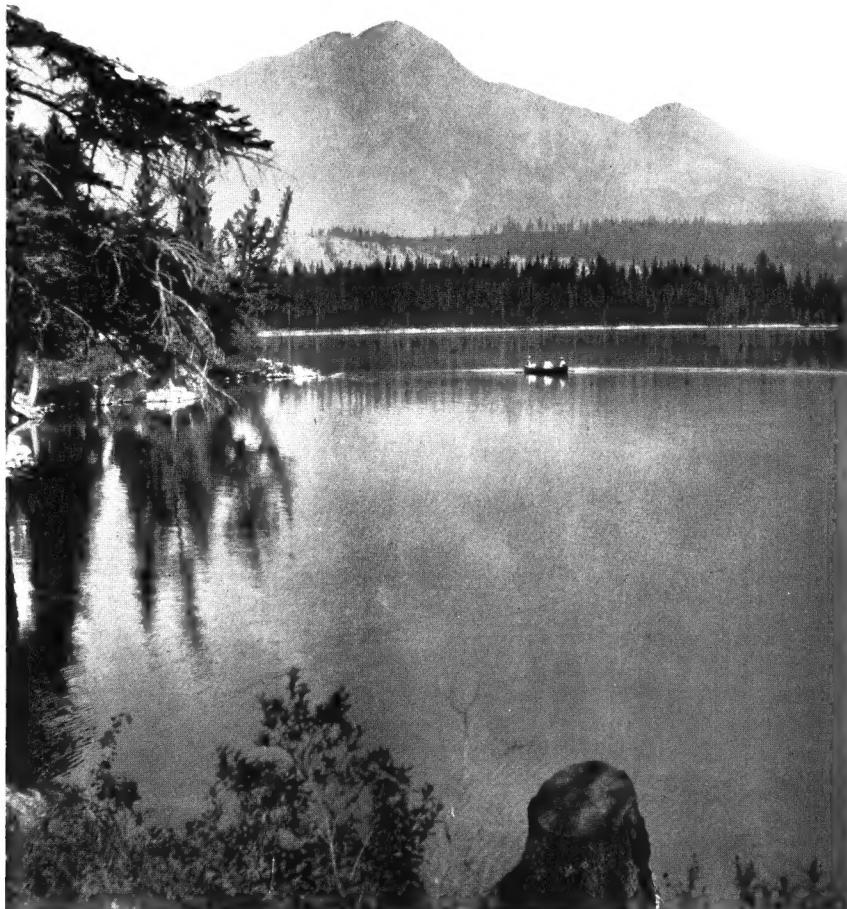
Paradise for Vacationists



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**Prof. John Foster
Western & Native Canadian
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THIS booklet is issued chiefly as a tourist's guide to the Province of Alberta, in Canada, and describes in some detail the many attractions this province holds out to the vacationist. The booklet is published under the authority of the Government of Alberta.



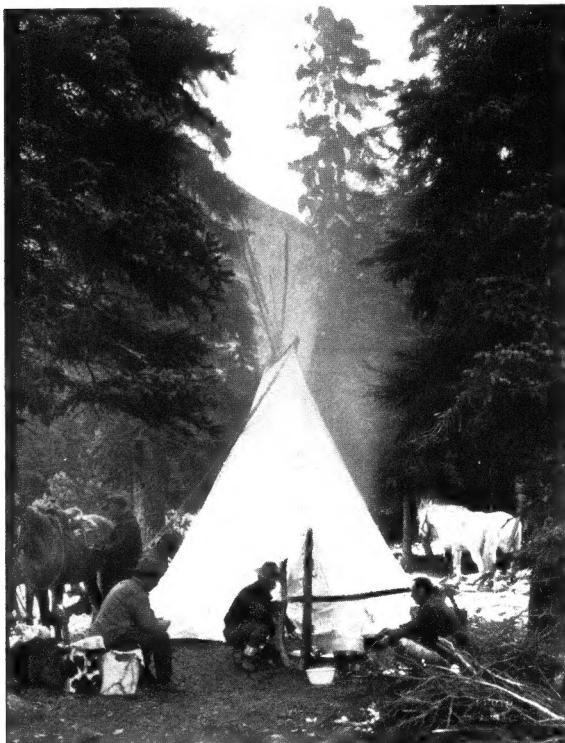
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INTRODUCING ALBERTA

TO the tourist who has succumbed to the allurement of a holiday in the Canadian Rockies, the name of "Alberta" has come to be synonymous with mountain scenery of rare beauty, and with holiday resorts of a new and thrilling variety. To the many thousands who have yet to realize the delight of a vacation in Alberta, who know vaguely of vast and magnificent Alpine areas in North-western Canada furnishing fresh opportunities for holiday adventures, this booklet is addressed as a means of making known how easily accessible to residents of any part of the North American continent are these mountain playgrounds of Canada. Well-built motor roads and speeding express trains, modernly equipped, bring tourists to the very heart of the national parks of the Alberta Rockies, setting them down upon trails that beckon alluringly into the cool depths, where one may fish and hunt and holiday to the heart's content, with a soul-satisfying realization that here indeed is the ideal retreat.

The Province of Alberta is the most westerly of Canada's prairie provinces. With an area of 255,000 square miles, more than twice as large as the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland, it extends northward from the State of Montana for over 700 miles, and is bounded on the east by the prairie province of Saskatchewan, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains and the Province of British Columbia. It is the only province in Canada in which mountain and prairie meet, possessing the happy combination of a highly fertile agricultural area of great extent, already noted for its outstanding grain and live stock production, and a mountain and forest region furnishing a wealth of natural resources and unsurpassed attractions for the tourist.

The ridge of the Rocky Mountains running north-west for nearly 700 miles from Glacier Park in Montana, is the boundary line which separates the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The eastern slope of the Rockies furnishes the watershed from which spring the rivers that water the whole of the western Canadian prairies, and this watershed is protected by a vast forest reserve running almost the entire length of the mountain area of Alberta. Here is found the hunts-



man's paradise, big game aplenty abounding, while in the mountain streams and lakes there is vast sport for the fishing enthusiast.

With this great mountain region within its borders, Alberta now possesses, through the foresight of those who have been charged with the administration of its lands, what is probably the largest single area in the world set aside as a national park, preserved for all time as the playground for the countless thousands who will in future years come to share the glories and the joys of a holiday season in these parts. In the Alberta Rockies more than 8,000 square miles have been set aside as national parks, the largest of these areas being that of Jasper Park, more than 4,000 square miles in extent, with immediately to the south of it, Banff National Park, 2,500 square miles, and in the south-west corner, Waterton Lakes Park, in reality an extension of Glacier National Park in Montana.

Jasper Park, though greatest in extent, is of most recent development. It is served by one of Canada's transcontinental railways, and also by motor road from Edmonton. It is noted for its vast panorama of mountain peaks, for the many possibilities it offers to the camper and the trail rider and the huntsman and fisherman, and also for the luxurious bungalow hotel system established some years ago by the Canadian National Railways.

The Banff National Park has been famous the world over for many years. It includes the resorts of Banff and Lake Louise, at both of which spots the Canadian Pacific Railway, on whose transcontinental line they are situated, has maintained palatial resort hotels for many years. Here, too, are beauty spots in countless numbers, sought eagerly by the mountain tourist.

Waterton Lakes, though a small park, is enchantingly beautiful, and has become exceedingly popular since a few years ago it was made accessible to the motor tourist, and the Great Northern Railway became interested to the extent of erecting a very fine resort hotel.

But the mountains do not provide Alberta's only attraction for the visitor. There is unquestionable interest for the tourist in the opportunity afforded him



of seeing something of one of the world's most famous agricultural areas within a few hours' reach of such delightful mountain retreats as have been mentioned. A trip through any part of rural Alberta has its own attractions, for here is an empire in the making, and whether it be on the broad prairies, where some of the world's best wheat is raised, or in the foothill country which is reminiscent of the romance of early ranching days, and where prize beef cattle still are produced, or in the mixed farming areas where fine herds of dairy stock are pastured, and where handsome farmsteads give indication of how rapidly the country has moved out from the pioneer stage of a few decades ago, there is a never-ending interest for the visitor who sees through it all a vision of the nation yet to be.

Rural Alberta furnishes also innumerable alluring spots for the summer holiday-maker, for the province is abundantly supplied with lakes of varying size and beauty, around many of which already busy summer resorts have been established. These lakes not only provide excellent camping sites for the tourist, but give plenty of sport in fishing and game hunting in season. Alberta is one of the most noted hunting areas of the north-west for game birds.

Though it has been served for many years with excellent railway facilities to all main resorts, Alberta has, with the establishment of a new main highway system, entered upon a new era in tourist traffic. This road system of more than 2,000 miles, linking up as it does all the main mountain resorts with the chief cities and towns, and the more attractive rural holiday spots, makes Alberta's vacation grounds an open book to the motor tourist from any part of the continent.

Golf—The visitor to Alberta finds plenty of opportunity to indulge his desire for golf. The three main mountain resorts possess excellent courses, and at all cities and many of the towns courses are established, the cities of Edmonton and Calgary particularly having several attractive courses.

Hotels, Auto Camps, etc.—Alberta is well supplied with good hotels. All resorts have plenty of accommodation of an excellent type and at reasonable rates. Tourist camps are established at all the larger centers and at the mountain resorts.

Further Information—In the following pages is given more detailed information regarding hunting and fishing in Alberta, and sectional maps of the highway system are reproduced with descriptions of the territory included in each case, its attractions for the tourist, etc. In the latter pages of the booklet is given a brief description of the agricultural and natural resources of Alberta, together with a few statistics.



HUNTING IN ALBERTA

BIG GAME

ALBERTA can truly boast of a wide variety of Big Game hunting in areas which are reasonably accessible. Hunting trips may be arranged for any length of duration to suit the requirements of the sportsmen. The creation of our National Parks has provided natural breeding grounds for most of our Big Game animals, and the overflow from these will provide excellent hunting in the Forest Reserves for all time.

Crow's Nest Forest—Outhitters from Twin Butte, Stavely, Pincher Creek and Waterton Park supply pack train equipment for thirty-day duration trips and give reasonable assurance of Big Horn Sheep, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer. Grizzly and Black Bear are also found.

Bow River Forest Reserve—The outfitters at Banff, Kew, Sundre, High River, Turner Valley and Seebe are well equipped to handle parties from two to five weeks and usually secure Sheep, Goat, Moose and Deer. Grizzly and Black Bear are not plentiful in this area but are often taken.

Clearwater Forest—Many fine bags of Game have been brought from this area, including Sheep, Goat, Moose, Deer and Bear. Along the Coal Branch from Red Deer to Brazeau several reliable outfitters supply pack trains and in thirty to forty days they are able to give the sportsmen a good hunt with a splendid bag of Game.

Brazeau Forest—In the Brazeau Forest the outfitters are mostly located on the Coalspur Branch which goes south-west from Edson. A two-week trip from Mountain Park gives the hunter a chance at Sheep, Deer and Moose, although a longer trip is desirable.

Athabasca Forest—Well organized outfitters are located at Jasper and Entrance and can give sportsmen an excellent hunt. In addition to Sheep, Goat, Deer, Moose and Bear, the hunter may secure good specimens of Caribou. On a forty- to fifty-day trip hunters may travel to more remote sections where very little hunting has been done, or trips may be arranged through the mountains to Grande Prairie. Reliable outfitters may also be engaged in the Grande Prairie area, where travel is made south-west to the headwaters of the Wapiti.

For short trips for hunting after the first of November until the fourteenth of December there are various locations north of the Saskatchewan River in the Foot-hills where hunters may secure Moose and Deer with very little expense.

For many years the big game hunting areas of Alberta have been the mecca annually for sportsmen from widely divergent points. Men of prominence from the commercial, industrial and political centers of the continent have come to know Alberta as an ideal place in which to satisfy their desire for a quiet holiday and a real game hunt in the woods. Reliable guides are easily obtainable, those operating in Alberta being noted for their trustworthiness and expertness.

BIRD GAME

The Province of Alberta offers many splendid hunting areas for bird game. The duck season from September 15 to November 15 finds the lakes, sloughs and other similar areas haunted by sportsmen who come from near and far. Favorable factors in 1932 gave a splendid hatch of ducks and in the fall there was a greatly increased number of waterfowl. The increase was most noticeable in the mallards and pintails. Reports indicate there has been a favorable migration in the spring of 1933, and that the large species will now be plentiful. Sunday shooting is prohibited, but with the two months' open season in Alberta, it was found that the number of ducks taken per license was a fair comparison to that taken in the States.

The limit of the bag for the individual is 15 per day before October 1, and 25 per day thereafter, limit for season 100.

The upland game birds also provide excellent fall sport. The sharp-tailed grouse, which is commonly called prairie chicken, is a brush bird and in the areas which have become almost totally cleared it has become rapidly depleted in numbers. Towards the north and in the Foothills country there is still a goodly supply of breeding stock.

The ruffed grouse, also called willow partridge, has enjoyed a close season and is now fairly plentiful north of the North Saskatchewan River. This bird is so easily shot that it does not survive hunting, and it will be necessary to have a close season as soon as there are signs that the numbers are being greatly lessened.

The spruce partridge, sometimes called fool's hen, is a native of the mountainous areas and foothills and lives mostly in the spruce and jackpine areas. The season on this bird also has to be closed as their intelligence gives them very little protection. As their name indicates, they fly in trees and sit still waiting for the shot.

The ptarmigan is mostly found in the mountains and nests above the timber line. Its natural enemies, other than man, do not allow any great increase in the numbers of these birds, and although there are very few killed for sport, the numbers never become very much increased. The blue grouse is also a splendid bird of our mountains. It is not plentiful although very few are killed for sport.

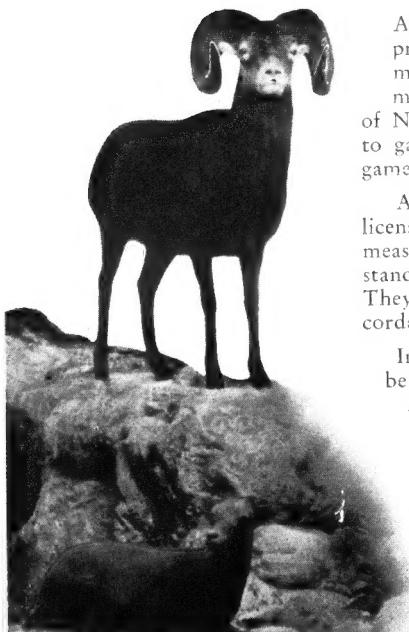
The European grey partridge, commonly called Hungarian partridge, was introduced into this country a few years ago and has shown its ability to survive our winters, as well as the enemies of the native partridge and the human marksmanship. This splendid little bird provides excellent sport.

The Chinese and Mongolian pheasants have both been released in various parts of the Province and have migrated for considerable distances. The cross between the Chinese and Mongolian has proved to be the hardiest of these pheasants. There is a close season on pheasants and we hope in a few years that the numbers will increase sufficiently to add to our fall sport.

General supervision over hunting game of all kinds in Alberta is exercised by the Game Commissioner of the province, the Game Branch being attached to the Department of Agriculture. Matters in connection with the migratory bird treaty are dealt with by the Commissioner of National Parks, at Ottawa, but all other matters pertaining to game hunting are under the jurisdiction of the provincial game branch at Edmonton, Alberta.

All guides and outfitters for big game hunting parties are licensed by the Alberta Government, thus ensuring a proper measure of reliability. Alberta guides have set a very high standard, and are noted far and wide for their reliability. They have set up a splendid record with not an accident recorded against them in the guiding of big game hunting parties.

Information regarding game regulations and licenses may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Canada. Copies of the game regulations, with the various hunting seasons, will be sent on application. Alberta has also a Fish and Game Protective Association, with several branches in different centers of the province.



FISHING IN ALBERTA

THE best fishing in the province is to be found in the mountain streams of the Rocky Mountains and foothills, in the semi-wooded and wooded areas of the north and in the Laurentian country.

The following brief description of most of the best fishing localities may serve as a guide to those seeking this kind of sport.

Waterton Lakes Park—Fairly good lake trout fishing may be secured in the main lake while eastern speckled trout have been introduced into some of the tributary streams. In Cameron Lake rainbow and speckled trout recently introduced, are doing well and increasing yearly. Good fishing is now obtained in that lake. In the north lake pike are plentiful and of good size. These are accessible by motor road.

Tributaries of Kootenay River—In Drywood River and Yarrow Creek, cutthroat and rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish are the chief species caught. Accessible by motor from Pincher to Waterton Park.

Belly River—Grayling and a few Dolly Varden trout. Accessible by motor road from Waterton to Cardston and Hillspring to Cardston.

St. Mary's River—There is fair fishing at Kimbal, southeast of Cardston at the head-gates of the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation. The chief species are cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout. Accessible by motor road about twelve miles from Cardston.

Tributaries of the Old Man River—Pincher Creek, South Fork, Crow's Nest River and Lakes, and the main stream of the Old Man River into the Crow's Nest forest reserve with upper tributaries that are open, Livingstone, Carbondale and Castle rivers, West Branch of Castle River and that portion of Race Horse Creek from the forks eastward. In these streams are cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish and some rainbow trout which have been introduced within recent years. All reached by motor roads either main, Crow's Nest road or side roads branching off this road at Pincher, Cowly or Lundbrek.

East of Lethbridge—Good pike fishing in Chin Lakes. There is no accommodation except at Lethbridge and Taber. There is a good motor road to the lake.

West of Nanton—There is good fishing in the north and south branches of Willow Creek (all tributaries of these streams closed) chiefly cutthroat and rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. It is necessary to go about thirty miles west. The road is good in dry weather.

West of High River—In the Highwood River only the main stream is open within and without the forest reserve. All tributaries



are closed. The trout fishing is excellent with cutthroat and rainbow trout, and also some Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout. The best fishing is about thirty-five miles west, the road is good from High River. Accommodation may be had at a number of ranches in the vicinity and also at High River, while Calgary is only forty miles from High River with well surfaced road.

West of Okotoks—The north and south branches of Sheep Creek and also Fisher Creek are open outside the Forest reserves but closed within. Fishing improves on approaching the forest reserve. There is a good road to Lineham and also to Kew, but above these points travel is merely by trails, occasionally by car. This fishing locality can be reached by automobile either by way of Okotoks or direct from Calgary by way of Priddis or Millarville. On this latter road is a good fishing stream which, however, is temporarily closed at present.

West of Calgary: Elbow River—Cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout on the upper reaches. Lower down the river is too large for good fishing, accessible by motor. This river is also open in the forest reserve, all tributaries are closed within and without the forest reserve. The Bow River has good fishing west of Cochrane on the main stream. To catch fish here requires expert angling but excellent catches have been taken of cutthroat and rainbow trout. Some fine catches have also been taken east of Cochrane. The Jumping Pond is also a good trout stream but is fished very heavily—principally cutthroat trout and some rainbow trout.

Banff Park—All waters within reach of motor highways in the park are heavily fished but excellent fishing (cutthroat and Dolly Varden) can be obtained at Spray Lakes and Kananaskis Lakes both of which can be reached by packhorse and saddle horse. Spray Lakes are twenty miles from Canmore and thirty miles from Banff. Kananaskis Lakes are forty-five miles from Canmore. These lakes can also be reached from Seebe or Morley. Guides can be secured at Banff, Canmore or Seebe. There is also good salmon trout fishing in Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff by a good motor road. Boats are available here.

In the Bow and Spray Rivers, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish provide good fishing. There is also good fishing at Sawback Lakes, cutthroat and Dolly Varden. These lakes are accessible by mountain trail about thirty miles from Banff. Fishing can also be obtained in numerous small streams within the park and detailed information can be obtained from the park official and guides at Banff.

East of Calgary—Fair catches of cutthroat and rainbow have been obtained on the Bow River at the mouth of Fish Creek and Highwood River. There is good pike fishing in Chestermere Lake twelve miles east of Calgary by good motor roads.

Brooks—There is good pike fishing in Lac Newell, seven miles south of Brooks.

Bassano—There is pike fishing in the Bow River south of the town.

Red Deer—At Sylvan Lake, sixteen miles by motor, west of Red Deer there is a summer resort at which there is good pike fishing. There is a beautiful sand beach here, cottages and boats can be rented. There is also good hotel accommodation. This lake can also be reached by the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. At Pine Lake, twenty-five miles by good road, southeast of Red Deer there is good pike and perch fishing. This lake is also accessible by motor road from Innisfail. Boats and hotel accommodation are available.

Lacombe—At Gull Lake, west of Lacombe, there is a summer resort and good pike fishing is available. Cottages and boats can be rented. This lake is accessible by motor and is eleven miles from Lacombe. Buffalo Lake, thirty miles east of Lacombe by motor and two miles from Mirror has good pike fishing. Boats are available at the Narrows, four miles from Mirror and at Rochon Sands eighteen miles by auto from Stettler. Cottages can be rented at the latter place.

Wetaskiwin and Millet—Pigeon Lake, twenty-five miles west from Millet and thirty miles from Wetaskiwin by auto, has pike and pickerel. There are some

good beaches at the south end of the lake, at Mulhurst and at Westerose. Summer cottages can be rented at Mulhurst and Westerose with a few boats.

West of Edmonton—Wabamun Lake has pike fishing. There are summer resorts at Seba, Wabamun and Kapasiwin at which cottages and boats may be rented. All are accessible by motor, fifty to sixty miles from Edmonton, and also by Canadian National Railway, Lake Isle, near Wabamun, has pike, perch and pickerel fishing. Boats are obtainable at Ginford, four miles from Seba Beach.

Lac Ste. Anne, west of Edmonton—Has pike, pickerel and perch fishing. At Alberta Beach there is a summer resort at which hotel accommodation, cottages and boats may be obtained. This lake is accessible from Edmonton by motor forty-eight miles, and also by Canadian National Railway.

Lac la Nonne and Lake Wabamun, north-west of Edmonton—Have pike, pickerel and perch. They are sixty and fifty-three miles respectively from Edmonton by motor road. Boats and cottages are obtainable.

Chip Lake, west of Edmonton—Has pike, pickerel and goldeyes, and is accessible by Canadian National Railway and by No. 16 Highway.

Edson, west of Edmonton—The tributaries of the Athabasca and McLeod Rivers have rainbow trout and grayling. Edson is accessible by motor over No. 16 highway. Guides can be obtained at Edson and Obed. These two streams form an excellent canoe route, commencing at the Canadian National Railway near the crossing of either river and journeying down stream to rail connection at Whitecourt, Smith or still further down at Athabasca.

Jasper Park—Fishing started in 1932 at Maligne Lake, in Jasper National Park, which hitherto was barren. Due to intensive stocking, this lake is now ready for excellent fishing and reports claim that the sport is unrivalled in this beauty spot.

North and East of Edmonton—In this locality are many good fishing lakes, the largest of which are Cold Lake, Frog Lake, Baptiste Lake, Lake St. Vincent, Floating Stone Lake, Fork Lake, Pinchurst Lake, Beaver Lake, Lac la Biche, Buck Lake, Skeleton Lake and Amisk Lake. Most of the lakes contain pike, pickerel



and perch, while Cold Lake has excellent lake trout. Cold Lake has lake trout, pike and pickerel. At the lake are hotels, stores, cottages and boats. It is accessible by motor from St. Paul, Vermilion or Lloydminster. The largest trout taken by angling, $52\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and the largest pike 24, while the largest pickerel was 16 pounds. Trout have been taken on commercial fishing up to 70 pounds. At Cold Lake arrangements can be made to clean, ice and box all fish and hold in coolers at minimum charge. Lac la Biche has pike and pickerel. There is also hotel accommodation and some cottages and boats. This lake is accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and by motor via Colinton near Athabasca. Buck, Skeleton and Amisk Lakes have pike, pickerel and perch. They are accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and the two latter by motor via Colinton and Boyle. There is accommodation at Boyle. A few boats are available. Beaver Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is accessible from Lac la Biche by motor four miles. Fork Lake has pike and perch. It is accessible by motor from Lac la Biche and Ashmont on the Edmonton - St. Paul branch of the Canadian National Railway. There is no accommodation and boats are scarce. Pinehurst Lake has pike and large pickerel. It is accessible by a fair trail passable for motor car. There is no accommodation and boats are scarce. Floating Stone Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is accessible from Ashmont by motor twelve miles and twenty-eight miles from St. Paul, via Ashmont. There is no accommodation except at Ashmont and St. Paul and boats are scarce. Lake St. Vincent has pike and perch and is ten miles from St. Paul by automobile. Boats are available. Accommodation can be secured at St. Paul. Moose Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. This lake is 30 miles from St. Paul. It has a lovely beach. Boats are available, also telephone, store, camping accommodation and hotel accommodation at Bonnyville. Muriel Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. Boats are scarce. This lake is accessible by motor 38 miles from St. Paul. Hotel accommodation is available at Bonnyville and St. Paul. Bonnyville is nine miles from the lake. Frog Lake has pike and perch. It is accessible by motor from Vermilion and Lloydminster. Boats are scarce. Baptiste Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is twelve miles by auto from Athabasca. There is an auto camp at the south end of the lake and hotel accommodation at Athabasca.

Northwest of Edmonton—Lesser Slave Lake has pike, pickerel and perch and arctic grayling in the tributaries. Good angling is reported in Shaw Creek, Peace Creek and Martin River and Prairie Creek, near the Town of Slave Lake. Boats are available at all points on the south side of the lake. Accommodation at Slave Lake, Kinuso, Faust and Grouard. This lake is accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and No. 1 highway.

Fishing Permits—Fishing permits may be procured from any fisheries inspector. Fees are: Non-residents, \$5.00 for the season. Residents, no fee for fishing in waters not frequented by trout, grayling or Rocky Mountain whitefish. Fee for waters with these fish, \$2.25. Copy of the fishing regulations may be procured from the fisheries inspectors or from the Director of Fisheries Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton.



GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS to Alberta are cordially welcomed by the residents of the Province, and every effort is put forth to enable them to enjoy their visit to the Province and to profit thereby.

Chambers of Commerce, auto clubs, and such organizations are to be found in all the larger centers, where assistance and information will be gladly given to visitors from outside. Service clubs are organized in all the larger centers, and visiting service club members are made welcome at the weekly luncheons.

Tourists from other provinces and other countries should make themselves as familiar as possible with the regulations governing customs, motor traffic, liquor laws, camping, hunting, fishing etc., in Alberta.

Telephone Communication—The telephone system of Alberta, which is government-owned, forms a part of the entire continental long-distance system, so that tourists may secure telephonic communication from the smallest village where a telephone exchange is established, to any part of the world. Tourists will find telephone clerks and officials courteous and ready at all times to give service.

Railway Communication—Alberta is well served with railway facilities. The main lines of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific transcontinental systems, traverse the province and serve most of the summer resorts. There is a large branch line system throughout the Province, and the total railway mileage in the Province is 5,709 miles. Telegraphic communication is easily obtainable.

Customs Regulations—Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purpose of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. It is absolutely unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or its extension, as Canadian Customs Officers will, without charge, assist the tourist in making out all forms.

For Twenty-four Hours. Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours, by the owner surrendering his State license card, which is handed to him on his return journey.

For Two to Sixty Days. For a period of sixty days a motorist may bring his car into Canada for touring purposes only and return by a port of entry or any other port without bond or deposit, the only requirements being the possession of a State license identifying the car, and the completion of the necessary duplicate customs form, on which particulars of the car are recorded. One form is retained by the Customs Officer and one by the motorist, which is to be surrendered by him at any port of exit on leaving Canada.



For Sixty to Ninety Days. One extension of thirty days to a limit of ninety days may be granted without a bond or deposit by presenting the original customs permit to any Customs Officer.

For One to Six Months. Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes, for a period of one to six months, by filling in the same form referred to, and signing a bond in approved form for double the amount of the estimated duties on the vehicle, or securing a special bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada.

The automobile of any tourist not returning within the time limit is liable to seizure. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that mentioned in the tourist's permit, the Customs Department, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

Registration of Cars—Motorists entering Alberta from the United States for a period not exceeding six months, are not required to register their cars with the police, but must at all times be prepared to produce their port of entry customs permit when required to do so by members of the police.

Motorists from other provinces in Canada, entering Alberta, must within 24 hours of their arrival, register their machines with the police, and obtain therefrom a certificate of registration, with which will be furnished a wind-shield sticker which will be evidence of registration.

A non-resident chauffeur who has complied with the laws of his own place of residence as to licensing of chauffeurs need not be licensed in Alberta while driving the vehicle of a non-resident exempt from registration.

Motor tourists must display the motor license number plates of the province or state to which they belong.

Regulations regarding speed of cars are similar to those in force in other provinces and states.

Headlights must be equipped with a non-glare device.

Motorists overtaking street cars must halt to the rear of the street car until passengers have boarded or disembarked the car and reached safety.

No person under the age of 16 is permitted to drive a car in Alberta.

Use of mufflers is imperative in thickly-settled parts of cities and towns, or in passing horses or other animals being led or driven.

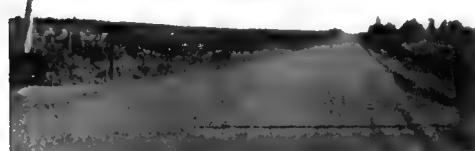
Ports of Entry—From the United States into Alberta—Aden, Cardston, Carway, Coutts, Twin Lakes, Waterton Lakes, Wild Horse.

From Alberta into the United States—Gateway, Roosville, Peigan, Peskan, Sweet Grass, Havre.

Tourists' Outfits—Entry is permitted into Canada, without deposit, of guns, rifles, fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras previously used by a tourist and intended for personal use. Dogs and other animals imported for hunting or as pets are also admitted without deposit.

Canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc., are subject to a deposit equal to the duty on such articles, to be refunded when the articles are exported at any port within six months from time of entry, provided the articles are produced and their identity attested to before a Canadian customs officer.

THE HIGHWAYS OF ALBERTA



BY virtue of a system of gravelled highways, built up during the past six years, Alberta is now in a position to invite the motor tourist from any part of the continent to come and enjoy a holiday at the province's famous resorts. The main highway system includes over 2,000 miles of gravelled, all-weather roads, in addition to which there is a very large mileage of improved earth roads. The system serves a large portion of the province, and links most of the mountain and lake resorts with the main cities and towns. It is connected also with the main highway systems of the other provinces and states.

From Pages 14 to 29 of this booklet, appear sectional maps of the main highways, with details of the territory served. Official highway guides may be secured from the Publicity Bureau, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Canada; from offices of Boards of Trade, and the Alberta Motor Association in the main cities, or from news stands.



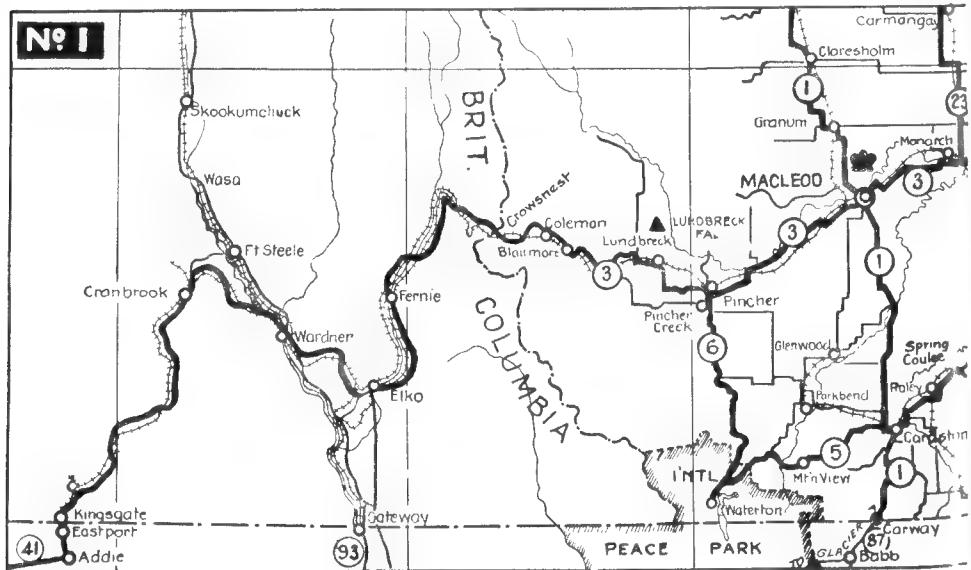
MEDICINE HAT, LETHBRIDGE, WATERTON LAKES PARK, CROW'S NEST PASS TO B.C.

Strip Map No. 1, produced below, shows the extreme southern portion of Alberta, adjacent to the international boundary, and indicates the main highway entrances from Montana and Glacier National Park on the south, and from Eastern Canada through Saskatchewan on the east. This section of Alberta not only produces a large proportion of Alberta's high quality wheat and other grains, but has large irrigated sections, and fine beef cattle ranches. There are also large deposits of coal and natural gas.

Alberta Highway No. 1 commences at Carway, the port of entry from the U.S. just north of Babb, Mont., and carries the tourist into Cardston, center of Alberta's Mormon community and of a rich agricultural section. In this prettily-located town is found the Mormon million-dollar temple. From Cardston, Highway No. 5 leads into Waterton Park, now part of the International Peace Park dedicated in the summer of 1932 by American and Canadian statesmen. Highway No. 1 proceeds northward from Cardston to Macleod and Claresholm, thence north to Calgary, as shown on the next strip map.

The other port of entry from Montana is at Coutts, from where Highway No. 4 leads north to the City of Lethbridge. Highway No. 25 connects Cardston and Lethbridge.

Highway No. 3 commences at Medicine Hat near the eastern boundary of Alberta, and runs southwest to Lethbridge, thence westward through the Crow's Nest Pass in the Rockies to British Columbia. The City of Medicine Hat is a thriving industrial center of some 10,000 people, having, as one writer put it, "all hell for a basement." The reference was to the immense deposits of natural gas, which are the basis for Medicine Hat's industrial importance, there being many industries including large pottery and glass works. The city itself is set attractively



into a valley surrounded by brown hills, and the shade trees on some of the residence streets will surprise the visitor. Considerable produce, including large numbers of cantaloupe, is marketed from nearby irrigated areas. There is also an airport.

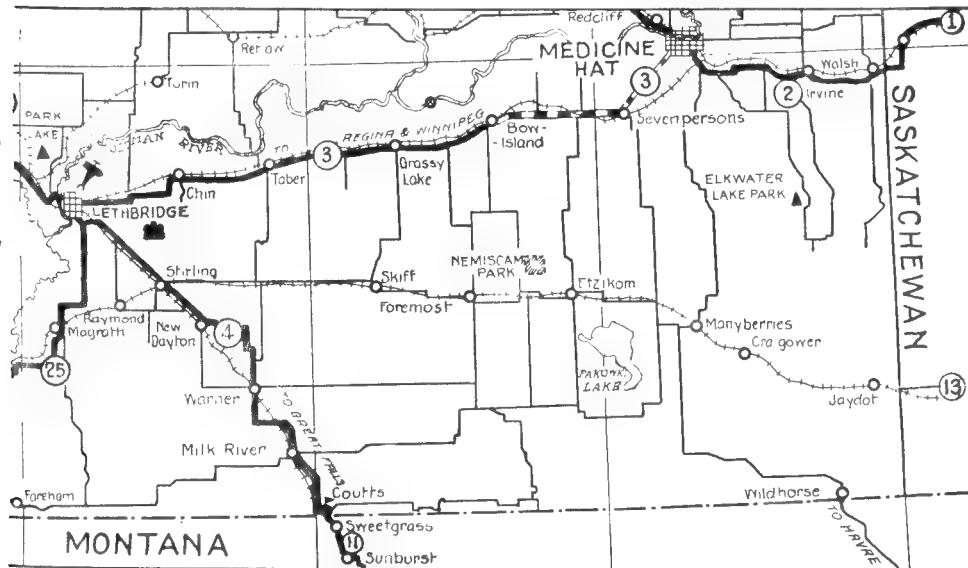
From Medicine Hat along No. 3, the tourist traverses a prairie farming country once an entire cattle range. From Taber to Lethbridge irrigation is seen, with sugar beets prominent. The highway is improved earth grade from Medicine Hat to Bow Island, and gravelled the balance of the distance.

Lethbridge city has 13,000 people, and has an airport. It is noted for its coal mines, producing a high grade domestic coal, and for its fine farming country, as well as for its modern appearance, fine shaded streets and beautiful Galt Gardens. A federal government experimental farm is just to the east of the city on the highway. Twenty miles south is Raymond, center of the beet sugar industry, with a factory manufacturing 45,000,000 lbs. of sugar yearly. South-east and south-west are some famous beef cattle and sheep ranches, and this section produces a large proportion of Alberta's wool crop. Going west from Lethbridge is seen the Canadian Pacific railway bridge, for combined height and length one of the largest in the world.

West from Lethbridge, Highway No. 3 continues to Macleod, historically famous as the first post of the old Royal Northwest Mounted Police, established there in 1874. From there the highway goes into the foothills, past Pincher Creek, and Lundbreck Falls into Crow's Nest Pass, crossing the famous Frank Slide, where in 1903 a portion of Turtle Mountain slid down and buried the Town of Frank and many of its inhabitants. The road goes on through the pass into B.C., connecting with the highway south into Idaho. Some very beautiful scenery is seen on this route.

Highway No. 23 runs north from No. 3 providing an alternate route towards Calgary.

Mileages—No. 1 highway, Carway to Cardston, 16 miles; Carway to Macleod, 55 miles; Macleod to Claresholm, 28 miles. Highway No. 5, Cardston to Waterton, 32 miles; No. 25, Cardston to Lethbridge, 55 miles; No. 4, Coutts to Lethbridge, 76 miles; No. 3, Medicine Hat to Lethbridge, 109 miles; Lethbridge to B.C. boundary, 108 miles. No. 23, from junction with No. 3 north to Carmangay, 27 miles.

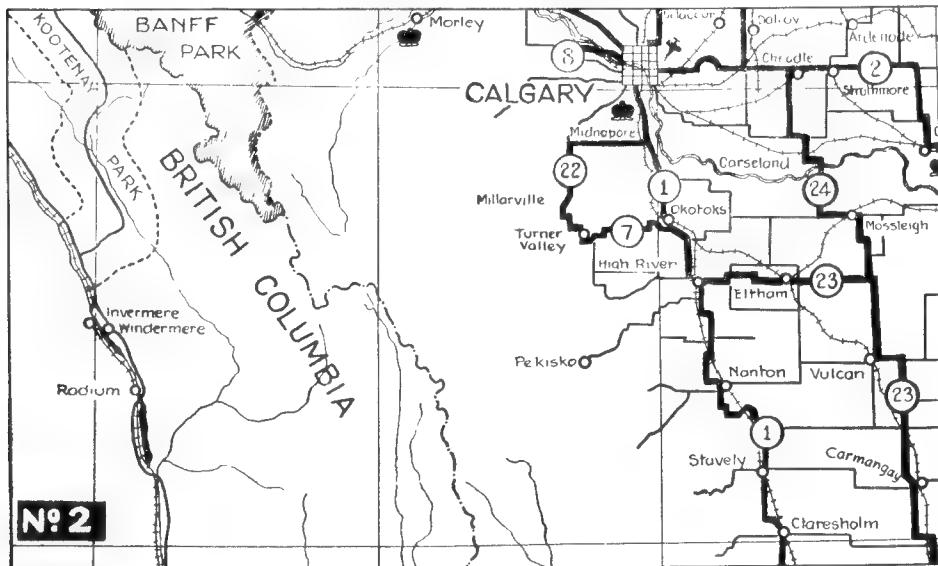


MEDICINE HAT TO CALGARY—THE FOOTHILL COUNTRY—THE E.P. RANCH—TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD

Strip Map No. 2 covers the section of Southern Alberta lying immediately north of the territory in Strip Map 1. This territory is also noted for its great wheat producing capacity, its irrigation areas, the foothill ranches and the Turner Valley oil field, all converging upon the City of Calgary.

The tourist who comes in from Winnipeg, Regina or Moose Jaw, enters the province on Highway No. 2, just east of Medicine Hat, and continues through that city north-west through a prairie section of wide horizons to the town of Brooks, where advent from the brown prairie into streets heavily shaded with beautiful trees made possible by irrigation, is a welcome sight to the traveler. This town is the center of one of the C.P.R. irrigated belts, and a visit to the company farm with its fruit trees and shady groves is a treat. At Bassano is the famous irrigation dam of the Bow River, and between Gleichen and Cluny is the Blackfoot Indian reserve, where in 1897 the treaty between the Blackfeet and the Canadian Government was signed. At Strathmore is the C.P.R. supply farm with a noted herd of Holsteins. Thence into Calgary, city of the foothills, home of the famous Calgary stampede, a city of 83,000 people grown from the original cow camp and Mounted Police post of fifty years ago, still the center of a great ranching country, and gateway to the Banff and Lake Louise mountain resorts, shown on the next strip map.

Coming up from the south is shown the continuance of Highways No. 1 and No. 23, leading from Macleod and Lethbridge through Claresholm and Carmangay. At High River on No. 1 highway the diversion is made for 26 miles west into the



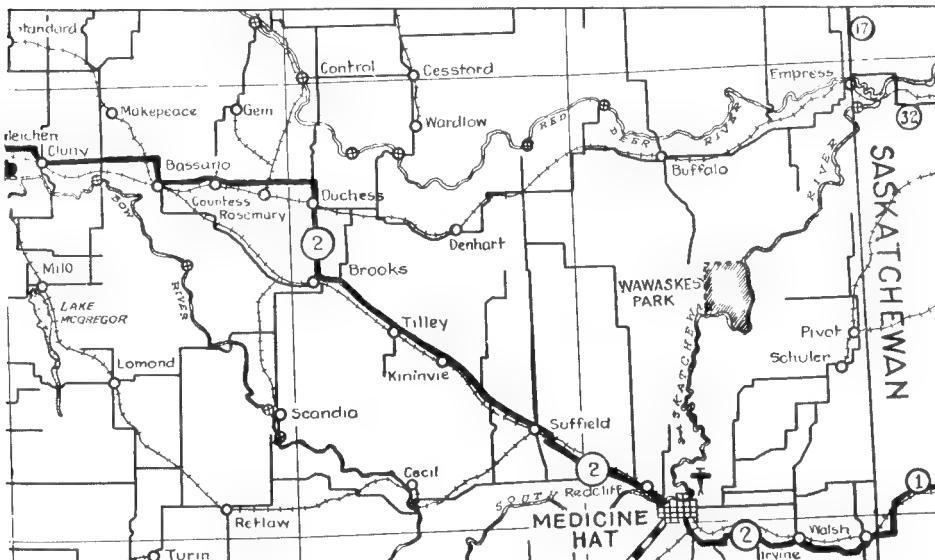
ranch of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, romantically situated in the foothills with the Rockies as a background. Incidentally, the Rockies form a continuous panorama of distant beauty for travelers north on No. 1 highway into Calgary. At Okotoks on No. 1, the tourist may take Highways Nos. 7 and 22 for the circle through the Turner Valley oil fields, Canada's most famous petroleum fields. Here there are eighty wells in production, producing over 875,000 barrels of petroleum per annum, most of which is high grade naphtha, as well as over ten billion cubic feet of natural gas yearly, supplying heating and cooking fuel for Calgary, Lethbridge and other points. The waste gas burning in the fields at night lights the countryside for miles around and its glow in the sky can be seen for fifty miles. A visit to this field is worth while.

On No. 1 highway, just north of Okotoks, the traveller reaches a point of vantage on a height of land from which he is given a view over a vast panorama of country, covering a radius of more than 25 miles in all directions, and providing one of the finest views obtainable in this part of Alberta.

The City of Calgary itself has many points of interest. It is a considerable industrial center, with many important industries, and is headquarters for Alberta of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being also served by the Canadian National Railway. There is also an airport.

Calgary is a modern city in a setting still reminiscent of the romantic cow-punching and "mountie" days, revived annually at the great "Calgary Stampede," to which colorful event visitors come from all parts of the continent. One catches an alluring glimpse of the fringe of the Rockies with their snow-tipped peaks, seemingly just beyond the city's limits, and hinting of holiday pleasures yet to come.

Mileages on Strip Map No. 2 as follows: Saskatchewan border west to Calgary via Medicine Hat on No. 2 highway, 229 miles. Highway No. 1 north, Claresholm to Calgary, 89 miles; total mileage International boundary to Calgary, 173 miles. Highway No. 23, Carmangay to High River, 64 miles; Highway No. 24, junction No. 23 to junction No. 2, 44 miles. Highway No. 7, Okotoks to Turner Valley, 15 miles; Highway No. 22, Turner Valley to junction with No. 1 highway, 27 miles.



ALBERTA'S HAPPY COMBINATION



OF MOUNTAIN AND PRAIRIE



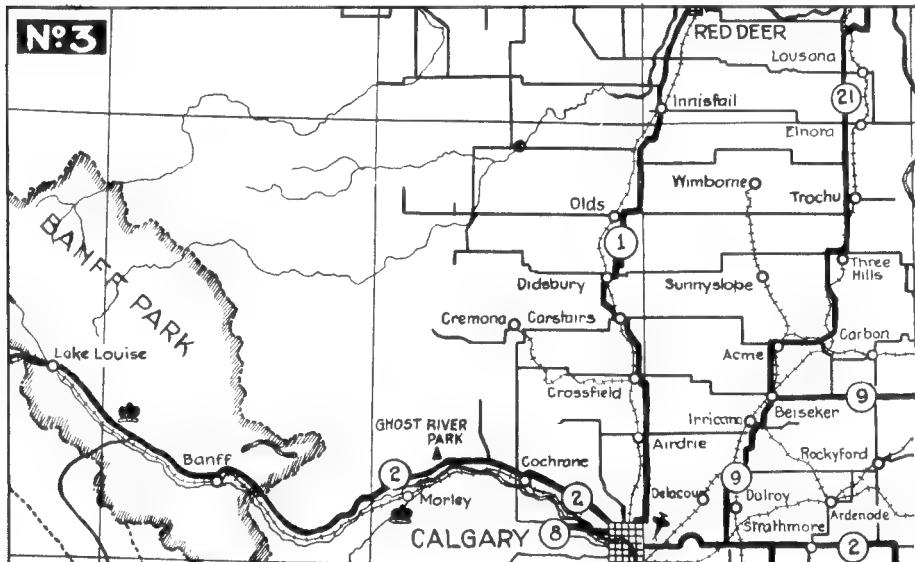
BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE—CALGARY, RED DEER, DRUMHELLER, HANNA

Strip Map No. 3 shows the balance of No. 2 highway from Calgary west into Banff Park and to the B.C. boundary, No. 1 from Calgary north to Red Deer, No. 9 from Calgary north-eastward through Drumheller and Hanna to the Saskatchewan border, No. 21 leading north, and the eastern portion of No. 12.

For a portion of the distance west from Calgary No. 2 highway is paved, and the balance gravelled. This portion of the highway, leading the tourist ever nearer the mountains, runs through a delightful section of foothill country along the Bow River, past the Ghost River park, and touching important water power projects developed and supplying a large section of Alberta with electric current.

Banff National Park has for many years been the mecca for tourists from many parts of the world. Both at Banff town and at Lake Louise, 37 miles farther west, are magnificent hotels maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as other hotels offering excellent accommodation, and auto camps. At Banff are sulphur springs baths, and other attractions so varied and so delightful that their description would require a book in itself. Full facilities for seeing all there is to see of interest in the mountains and canyons surrounding these resorts, are at all times available during the season.

Just beyond Banff is the junction of No. 2 highway with Banff-Windermere highway, a tourist route of surpassing beauty constructed some years ago by the Canadian Government, to give the motor tourist access through the interior of British Columbia south to Cranbrook and thence into the United States through Idaho and on to Spokane. A very popular route is this for tourists coming north through Alberta from Glacier Park, to return to the United States on the western slope of the Rockies. It provides an ideal circle tour. Another popular circle tour



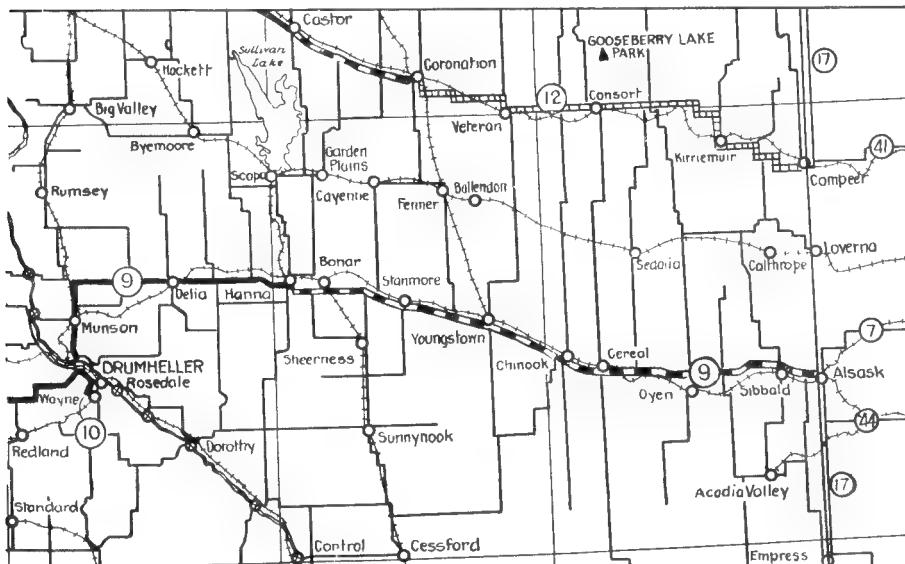
with Alberta residents is from Lethbridge north to Calgary and Banff, south again via the Banff-Windermere highway, and east from Cranbrook to Lethbridge again via the Crow's Nest Pass.

Going north-east from Calgary by Highway No. 9 through as fine a wheat country as one could wish to see, the motorist comes to a great gash in the prairie, at the foot of whose high cutbanks flows the Red Deer River, and in the valley nestles the coal-mining town of Drumheller, center of a huge domestic coal industry hidden away in the various off-shoots of the valley. Drumheller Valley coal supplies a large prairie market extending east to Winnipeg.

Emerging again from the strange-looking coal valley with its high cut banks, black veins of coal and red clay smudges of soil, the highway reaches the level prairie land, continuing through a vast wheat belt through the thriving town of Hanna, divisional point on the Canadian National, to the eastern boundary of the province at Alsask. This highway is gravelled from Calgary to Hanna, and is improved earth grade for the balance to Alsask.

Going north from Calgary on Highway No. 1, the tourist begins to note the change from open prairie country to parkland, with its bluffs of poplars and occasional coniferous growth. At Didsbury begins the section in which the dairy industry of the province, now a lusty enterprise, had its birth some thirty-five years ago. At Olds is seen one of the demonstration farms and agricultural schools of the Alberta government, where farm boys and girls over 16 are given free instruction in farm methods and domestic science and other subjects. Innisfail sees the real beginning of the parkland, and from there north along No. 1, trees form a large part of the landscape. Red Deer, with 2,300 people, incorporated as a city, is the heart of one of the west's best mixed farming sections, and is well located on the Red Deer River.

Mileages—No. 2 highway, Calgary to Banff, 85 miles; to Lake Louise, 122 miles. No. 1 highway, Calgary to Red Deer, 102 miles. No. 9 highway, Calgary to Drumheller, 88 miles; to Hanna, 135 miles. Highway No. 21, from Junction with No. 9 to junction with No. 12, 87 miles.



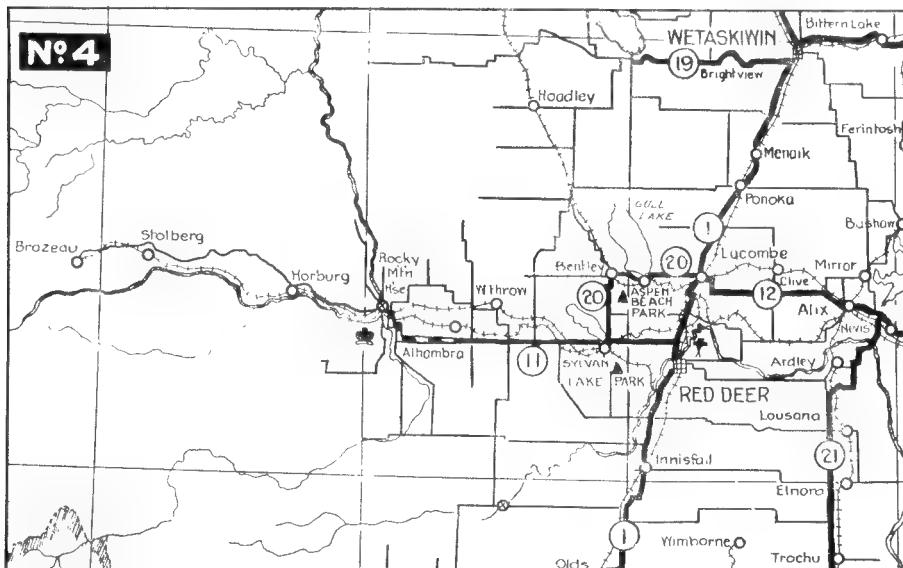
RED DEER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SYLVAN LAKE, GULL LAKE, LACOMBE, WETASKIWIN AND EAST

Strip Map No. 4 covers a very interesting section of Alberta. The eastern half of the territory shown is very largely a grain producing country, although there are some splendid herds of live stock also. Fine farm homes may be seen all through the territory. In the western portion, mixed farming is developed to a greater degree, and dairying flourishes. At Lacombe is located one of the federal government experimental farms.

The territory has the distinction of having won two world seed grain championships in the same year, 1923, when an exhibit of wheat from the farm of Major Strange, at Fenn, near Stettler, and an exhibit of oats from the farm of J. W. Biglands, near Lacombe, won the premier honors at the International Grain Show at Chicago.

Highways Nos. 12 and 13 running eastward, traverse the eastern section of the territory, serving a host of substantial towns and villages built up on the basis of the agriculture of the district.

From the tourist and vacational standpoint, the attraction in the territory is the circle tour by Highways 11 and 20, from Red Deer to Sylvan Lake, north to Gull Lake and east again to the highway near Lacombe. This route is gravel all the way, and takes the tourist to two of the largest and most popular lake resorts in the west. Here there are complete facilities for bathing, boating and other lake sports, and in the country tributary there is both game and fishing in season. A trip around this short circle tour will put the tourist in touch not only with very fine holiday camping grounds, but will show him a very beautiful section of country, only in recent years opened for settlement.



From Red Deer West runs Highway No. 11 to Rocky Mountain House, on the edge of the Rockies, and on the North Saskatchewan River. This point is noted in Alberta history as one of the old posts of the Northwest Trading Co., established in 1799, and occasionally occupied by the explorer, David Thompson. The run up to Rocky Mountain House is through an attractive portion of the country.

Highway No. 1 continues north from Red Deer through the large towns of Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, both centers of a rich mixed farming area. At Ponoka, north of Lacombe, will be seen the provincial mental hospital. The section of the highway north from Red Deer to Ponoka is paved.

Highway No. 12 runs east from Lacombe to the eastern border of the province at Compeer, and is gravelled for the distance from Lacombe east to Castor, 88 miles. On this highway the larger towns are Stettler, Castor and Coronation. To the immediate south of Castor is Sullivan Lake, a very pretty camping spot.

Highway No. 13 runs east from Wetaskiwin, past Bittern Lake, to the eastern boundary of the province at Macklin, and is gravelled from Wetaskiwin to Sedgewick, 77 miles. The largest town on this highway is Camrose, 30 miles east of Wetaskiwin, one of the most modern towns in the province, home of one of the province's three normal schools, and the Lutheran college, and center of a very fine farming district. Other large towns on this highway are Daysland, Strome, Killam, Sedgewick, Lougheed, Hardisty, Czar and Provost.

Buffalo Park at Wainwright is seen on this map on the eastern end of Highway No. 14, details of this being given on the next succeeding strip map.

West from Wetaskiwin, Highway No. 19 (gravelled), takes the tourist into Pigeon Lake, another large lake summer resort well patronized by Alberta residents.

Mileages on this map are as follows: Highway No. 1, Red Deer to Wetaskiwin, 56 miles; Highway No. 11, junction No. 1 to Sylvan Lake, 11 miles, to Rocky Mountain House, 50 miles; Highway No. 20, from Sylvan Lake to Gull Lake and back to junction with No. 1 is 25 miles; Highway No. 12, Lacombe to Castor, 88 miles, to border of province, 191 miles; Highway No. 13, Wetaskiwin to Sedgewick, 77 miles, to Macklin, 172 miles.

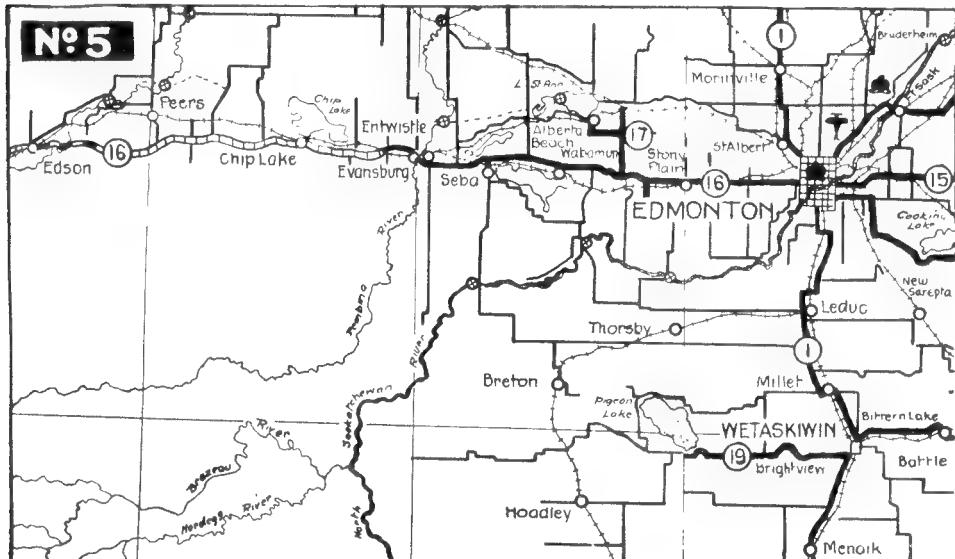


**DISTRICT OF EDMONTON, THE CAPITAL CITY,
JASPER PARK, BUFFALO PARK, ELK ISLAND
PARK AND THE PEACE RIVER**

THE territory shown in Strip Map No. 5 is that portion of Central Alberta which converges on the City of Edmonton, capital of the province and the seat of the Government of Alberta and the provincial university. Geographically, Edmonton is just 374 miles by highway north of the international boundary, and 50 miles south of the geographical center of the province. The tourist who, back in his own country may have fallen prey to the common impression abroad that Edmonton is in the far north, will be interested to learn on his arrival in this city that he is just about half way between Los Angeles in California, and the Arctic Circle, for there are still some 1,500 miles farther north to go before the land of the midnight sun is reached. But Edmonton is the gateway to this territory, reached either by airplane, or in the summer by a most interesting steamboat trip down northern rivers. It is also the gateway to the new Great Bear mining field and to the far-famed Peace River district.

Edmonton has 78,000 people, and historically is about the oldest established commercial center in the province. In the days long ago when Governor Simcoe was busy establishing the site on which the great city of Toronto in Ontario was later to arise, there was a retail store doing a flourishing business in Edmonton. The city had its origin in old Fort Edmonton, Hudson's Bay trading post, established 130 years ago, and the capitol building is erected almost on the site of that old fort. In 1794 old Fort Augustus was established 20 miles east of the city at the present town of Fort Saskatchewan, northern headquarters for the Northwest Mounted Police during the Northwest rebellion. Fort Edmonton was established in 1795, and these two historic dates are commemorated on a cairn near the highway at Fort Saskatchewan.

Edmonton is the center of one of the richest mixed farming areas in Western Canada, noted for its high yields of wheat and oats, and for dairying. Some fine farm homes are to be seen in the district. The city is also center of a considerable domestic coal mining industry.



Within easy reach of the city are a number of attractive lake resorts, and the tourist can spend several days very pleasantly in the district.

Edmonton's airport, described as the busiest in Canada, is the base, together with the airport at McMurray, 300 miles northeast, for the many planes carrying passengers and freight to and from the Great Bear Lake mining region.

Coming into Edmonton from the south on Highway No. 1, the tourist enters South Edmonton and crosses the broad valley of the North Saskatchewan River on a high level bridge that provides an enchanting view of the valley and the main city beyond, with the capitol in the immediate foreground on the north bank of the river. Visitors are welcome at the capitol, where there is a museum and other points of interest. A visit to the university in South Edmonton is also well worth while.

Close to the city on Highway No. 14 going east is Cooking Lake, a very popular resort, with boating, bathing, etc. Farther east on this highway is the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, where the last large herd of buffalo in captivity in North America is located. The buffalo population of this park is now 6,000 head. There is also a very fine herd of elk. This highway is gravelled east to Holden, 66 miles, with a good earth road the balance of the distance.

On Highways 15 and 16 east of Edmonton about 30 miles is Elk Island Park, a delightful spot for campers. No. 16 highway is the main route east into Saskatchewan and to Winnipeg. On this highway east of Edmonton are Fort Saskatchewan, Vegreville, and Vermilion, at the latter place being one of the schools of agriculture.

No. 16 highway west from Edmonton leads through a very fine farming country, with the bush country beyond, and beyond that again the mountains and Jasper Park. Some 40 miles west on No. 16 is Lake Wabamun, with several popular summer resorts, while off from No. 16 on No. 17 is Alberta Beach at Lac Ste. Anne, 14 miles north. Boating, bathing and camping facilities are available at all these resorts.

Not far from the highway just east of Edson on No. 16, is the farm of Jos. H. B. Smith, a pioneer farmer from England, who some years ago won the world's championship in wheat at Chicago.

North from Edmonton, Highway No. 1 continues on to Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake and into the Peace district.



EDMONTON TO JASPER PARK

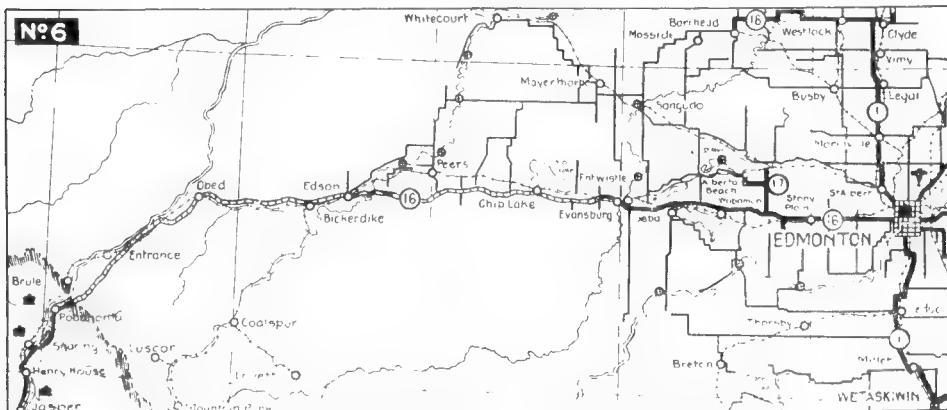
THE small-scale strip map at the bottom of this page gives the route west from the City of Edmonton to the mountain resort of Jasper, situated in the heart of the great national reserve known as Jasper Park. This route is a continuation west from Edmonton of Highway No. 16, and not only takes the tourist through a very fine stretch of farming country, but also through a beautiful bushland district beyond, in which are found not far from the highway such popular resorts as Alberta beach on Lac Ste. Anne (reached by No. 17), Kapasiwin Beach and Seba Beach on Lake Wabamun, and Lake Isle. This whole district is a lake country in which there is ample opportunity for camping, boating, bathing, fishing, and hunting in season.

The entire distance by road from Edmonton to Jasper is 236 miles, about half of which is gravelled west from Edmonton, and the balance earth highway, partly made up of a former railway grade, and is excellent travelling unless the weather is very wet.

The largest town on the route is Edson, 131 miles west of Edmonton, a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways. This is a brisk little town, in the center of a very popular fishing and hunting district, and is also the centre of a considerable farming industry.

Jasper Park boundary is reached some 200 miles west of Edmonton, near Entrance, and from there into the heart of the park there is an excellent highway, through a continual panorama of mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty, and along the tumbling Athabasca River. At Jasper town, which is also a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways transcontinental system, there is ample accommodation for the tourist. Three miles by highway from the station is Jasper Park Lodge, established some years ago by the Canadian National Railways on the fringe of beautiful Lac Beauvert. The lodge provides accommodation for the tourist in a series of luxurious bungalows, centering upon the lodge itself. Here bathing, boating and trail-riding facilities are plentiful. The most noted attraction is the magnificent golf course. Among the beautiful drives is the 25-mile run out to Mount Edith Cavell.

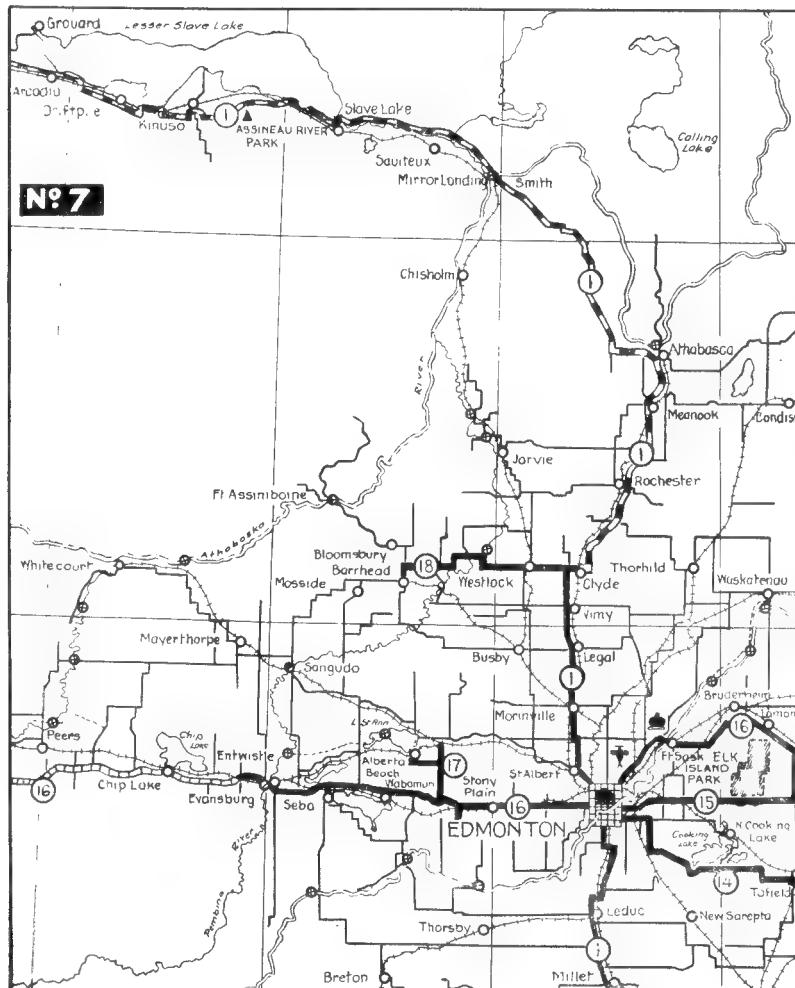
Historic spots marked in Jasper Park are the site of Jasper House, near Rocky River, built by the Northwest Company about 1827, and the site of Henry House, marked by cairn adjacent to the Jasper-Maligne road near the east end of Athabasca River bridge. Henry House was founded in 1811 by the Northwest Company. There is also a cairn erected on Old Fort Point near the east end of the Athabasca River bridge, to commemorate the services of David Thompson the discoverer of the Athabasca Pass.



EDMONTON TO ATHABASCA, LESSER SLAVE LAKE AND THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

Strip Maps 7 and 8 show the continuance of No. 1 highway north from Edmonton to Athabasca, and north-west from there to Lesser Slave Lake, and from there to Peace River and the Peace district.

This tour has unique attractions for the traveller who desires to extend his knowledge of the hinterland of Edmonton. Not only does it take him into the heart of one of the world's most noted farming districts, the Peace River country, now long famous for successive world championships in wheat and oats, but takes him along enchanting trails through bushland and lake country, once trod only by the



trapper, the "Mountie" and the Indians, and brings him to the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, in reality a great inland sea, one of the largest lakes in Canada.

For almost the entire distance from Edmonton north to Athabasca, the traveller passes through a very rich farming country, through the Sturgeon River valley at the quaint and pretty little French-Canadian town of St. Albert, so reminiscent of rural Quebec, and the French-Canadian settlement of Morinville. At Clyde Highway No. 18, gravelled, branches off to Westlock and Barrhead, centers of another highly productive agricultural district.

Highway No. 1 is gravelled for the distance from Edmonton to Clyde, about 46 miles, and from there north to Peace River is improved earth grade in good condition.

Athabasca town, situated on the Athabasca River, was the old historic jumping off point for the north until later years brought the construction of the Northern Alberta Railways. Now it is the center of one of the newer farming districts, which has already won fame for the high quality of products developed on farms cleared from the bush.

At Colinton, just south of the Town of Athabasca, one may branch off eastward on an earth road and travel to Lac La Biche, one of the large lakes along the Northern Alberta Railways running through the district to the north-east of Edmonton. This trail is easily traversible by car in good weather. Lac La Biche has hotel accommodation, and offers boating, fishing and hunting opportunities.

The scenery about Lesser Slave Lake is very beautiful, and there are many excellent camping spots here. The lake is noted particularly for its extensive commercial fish industry. Fish from its waters appear regularly in far-away American markets. At the western end of the lake is the town of Grouard, just off the highway a few miles.

From that point the highway runs northwest to McLennan, divisional point on the Northern Alberta Railways, and from there directly north to Peace River town on the Peace River. This famous stream received its name from a historic peace meeting of Indians just above the present site of the town, and was named by an associate of Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, who discovered it in his travels at the end of the 18th century.

As the tourist comes out upon the high banks of the Peace valley just above the town of Peace River, a vast panorama is spread before him towards the west,



THE VALLEY OF THE PEACE RIVER

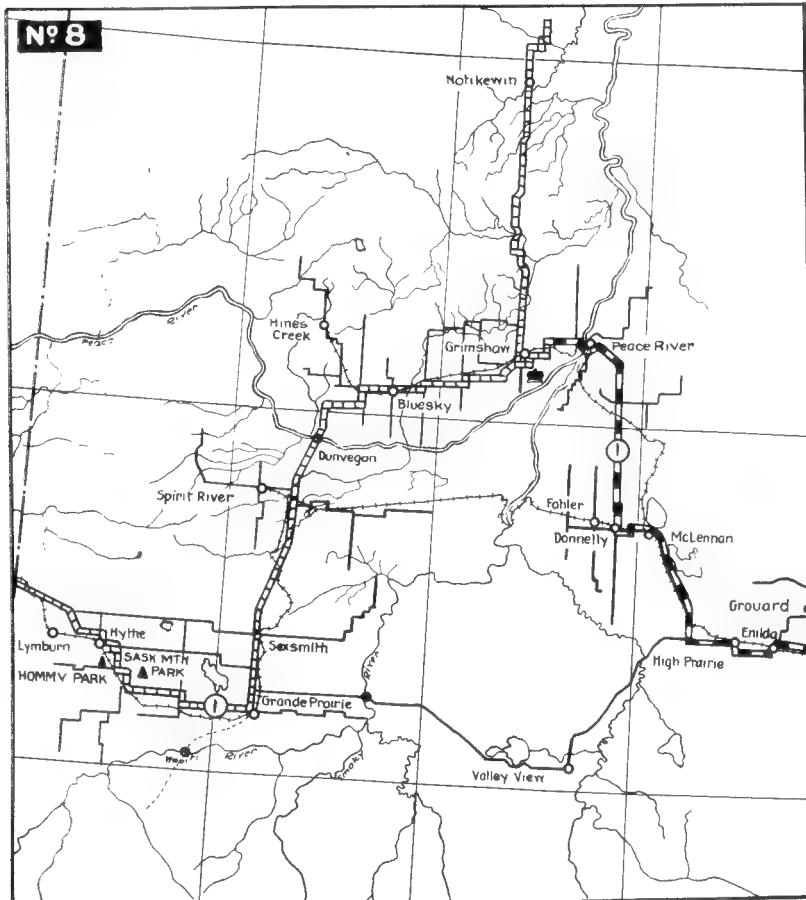
providing one of the most beautiful views to be seen anywhere. In the middle foreground of this view is the junction of the Peace and the Smoky Rivers.

The highway crosses the Peace at the town, and proceeds west again to Grimshaw. From here an earth road takes the traveller south-west to Bluesky, and then south to Dunvegan, another historic spot on the Peace. Here the Peace flows between steep banks, and the traveller, creeping down to the river edge in his motor, crosses by ferry and is headed south through the Saddle Hills to Spirit River and into the Grande Prairie district.

This territory receives its name from the broad stretch of almost open land extending for 100 miles east and west and some 75 miles north and south, and providing the wheat-producing areas that have won such fame.

The open nature of the country, and its clear, fine climate is a surprise to the tourist who finds himself so far north. The fact that wheat of championship quality is grown here is only another proof of how far-flung is Alberta's wheat frontier.

Just west of Grande Prairie, a surprisingly modern town for a comparatively new settlement, is Wembley, home of Herman Trelle, four times world wheat champion and three times oats champion, and at Beaver Lodge is located a sub-experimental station of the federal government.



THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF ALBERTA

EVEN the most superficial study of Alberta's extensive and varied resources brings realization of the fact that here is in reality an empire within an empire. With a vast area of many millions of acres capable of agricultural development of the highest type, with coal resources comprising 14 per cent of all the known reserves of the world, a larger fuel reserve than is found in any similar area anywhere, with very large resources of petroleum and natural gas, and of timber, and with important other natural resources, Alberta holds to a large extent the key to future development of Western Canada.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is Alberta's most important industry. In its short history the province has already won an outstanding position with respect to the production of farm products. Though the ranching days of an earlier era have passed away, Alberta still is the outstanding beef cattle producer of Canada. Its cattle marketings have reached as high as 300,000 head in a year, and even with present tariff-restricted markets, the shipments in 1931 were 105,000 head, and almost as great in 1932. Its hog marketings in 1932 were almost one-third of the total hog marketings for Canada. Wheat exports of Alberta alone in 1931-32 season were almost as great as the empire of Australia and as large as those of the Argentine. Furthermore, the province has long been recognized as one of the leading areas on the continent for the production of high quality seed grains, due to the great fertility of soil and fine northern climate. Its dairy and poultry industries have had similar substantial development.

The climate is one of Alberta's chief assets in agricultural development. It is clear and bracing, with a great deal of sunshine, with rainfall largely concentrated in the growing period, and with long summer days. Wheat ripens in from 95 to 110 days, spring work commencing in April, seeding in early May, and harvesting in the latter part of August. Harvesting operations are often carried along into late fall and early winter without difficulty. Chinooks break up the cold spells of the winter, with periods of extreme mildness.

Ranching was essentially the beginning of agricultural development in Alberta, when in the early '80's cattle men from across the border sought eagerly to share the advantages of the ideal combination of clear bracing atmosphere and rich native range for the production of high quality beef. For many years Alberta beef animals topped the Chicago market, but with the opening of the homestead era came the end of ranching on an extensive scale. Some of the large ranches still exist, but a new phase of cattle production has developed with the finishing of range cattle on feed lots specially established by farmers operating on a share basis with the ranchers. This is the basis on which hundreds of head of graded beef are produced for the eastern and British markets to-day. Alberta breeders have led other provinces in prize winnings in the national show rings as was demonstrated in 1932, when 62 prizes including seven championships were taken by Alberta beef cattle at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto.

With the opening of the homestead era and the rapid advance of settlement, came the broadening of the scope of agricultural development. It was not many years before the province demonstrated its ability to produce high quality grains, and for many seasons has regularly established its position before the world in this respect by capturing leading prizes in many classes in international competitions. On six occasions in the past ten years an Alberta seed grower has taken the international wheat championship at Chicago, and in four of these six years the prize winning wheat came from a district 700 miles north of the international border. In 1932 no less than 68 prizes in seed grains, including four championships were

taken by Alberta growers at Chicago, seven out of the first ten prizes in wheat going to Alberta as well as the championships in wheat, oats and alfalfa, with the reserve championship in field peas.

Twenty-seven years ago Alberta's wheat acreage was but 177,000 acres. In 1932 the acreage was 8,200,000 acres, with a production of 164,000,000 bushels. The peak year of wheat production was in 1927, when 171,000,000 bushels were produced from 6,250,000 acres, an average of over 27 bushels per acre. Over a period of 21 years the province has maintained an average of 18.4 bushels per acre. The large wheat areas are in the southern portion of the province, where mile after mile of crop may be seen, but the wheat frontier has through the years steadily pushed northward, until now it has reached almost to the far northern border of the province, touching the fringe of the sub-arctic regions.

Dairying

Dairying has been a distinctive and flourishing industry in the province for a good many years, but during the last decade, through various systems of grading of cream and butter, and of herd testing, has reached a very high standard of production. As far back as 1906, there were 42 creameries operating in the province, producing nearly two million pounds of butter. At that time there were 100,000 milch cows in the province. The industry reached its peak in 1931, when 22,950,000 lbs. of creamery butter were produced from 93 creameries. In that year there were 446,000 milch cows. The production of cheese from factories in 1906 totalled 97,700 lbs., while in 1931 the production was 1,040,000 lbs., and in 1932 was 1,435,000 lbs. In 1932 nearly 60 per cent of the cream received at creameries graded "special" as compared with 41.9 per cent in 1930, and in 1932 nearly 35 per cent of the cream receipts were delivered in the six winter months, compared with 24.7 in 1929, indicating a distinct trend towards a more balanced production as between winter and summer. Alberta butter has won a definite place in outside markets, and some years ago shared very largely in the exports of Canadian butter to Britain.

The growth of the poultry industry, fostered by wise and consistent effort on the part of government services and poultry organizations, has placed Alberta in a truly remarkable position in this respect. The poultry population has grown rapidly during the past dozen years, being but 2,500,000 head in 1920 and reaching a total of 8,500,000 in 1932. More than 70,000 of the 94,000 farms in Alberta report poultry flocks. The province annually exports approximately 50,000 cases of eggs to outside markets, and is practically self-supporting in this respect. Turkey production has come to be a strong feature of the industry, nearly 100 cars of dressed turkey having been shipped to outside markets in 1932.

The superiority of Alberta stock has been amply demonstrated not only in the markets of the world, but in the judging rings of the large exhibitions. For ten years or more, Alberta cattle, swine and sheep have been prominent in the winnings at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, the greatest triumphs in this respect having come in 1932, when out of 251 prizes at the Royal taken by Alberta exhibitors, 206 were in live stock, including 62 in beef cattle with seven championships, 57 in dairy cattle with two championships, 15 in horses, 31 in sheep, five in swine with two championships, and 32 in poultry with one championship.

The growth of dairying and live stock production has led to concentration upon the development of forage crops, and there has been encouraging progress in this direction in the past few years. More than two million acres were devoted to fodder crops in 1932, and in that year a special plan was inaugurated to encourage the production of high quality forage crop seed. More than 300 selected farmers were given seed of various crops, and so successful was the plan that more than 800 farmers are being permitted to participate in the plan in 1933.

The development of irrigation farming in the so-called dry areas of Southern Alberta has also stimulated feed production and live stock feeding. More than 355,000 acres are now actually being farmed under irrigation in the irrigated areas,

while the total acreage in present irrigation projects capable of irrigation is 1,021,000 acres. On these projects a very prosperous sugar beet industry has been built up, centering on the City of Lethbridge with the sugar refinery at Raymond, 20 miles south of that city. The total beet production in 1932 was 150,000 tons from approximately 14,000 acres, and the production of sugar reached 45,000,000 lbs.

The whole industry of agriculture has been fostered throughout the years in Alberta by various governmental services and university departments, which have included an active department of agriculture giving direction to all branches of the industry by way of field crop competitions and seed fairs, live stock promotion schemes and competitions, short courses, school fairs, junior farmer clubs. There is also a system of district agriculturists, an agricultural school system under which farm young people over 16 years of age have been given an opportunity for free agricultural education, and a college of agriculture in the Alberta university which conducts research work and a certain amount of extension work in addition to graduating students in agriculture in the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture.

MINERAL AND FOREST WEALTH

Aside from Alberta's agricultural wealth, there are natural resources in minerals and timber which investigation and development already done, have proven to be of considerable extent and value, offering promise of a great future industrial activity for the province. The control of these natural resources passed in 1930 from federal to provincial control, and is now vested in the Department of Lands and Mines of the Provincial Government.

Coal—The most important and extensive of the mineral resources is coal, of which there is an estimated reserve of 1,059 million tons, a figure almost inconceivable, providing a supply of fuel which would be sufficient for the whole of Canada for many generations. The highest grades are found in the mountain regions, including semi-anthracite and bituminous, found in the Crow's Nest Pass, the Banff and Canmore areas, the Brazeau area west of Red Deer, and in the Mountain Park and Jasper areas west of Edmonton. The sub-bituminous variety is found in the Lethbridge-Taber area, and the Saunders Creek and Coalspur areas, while a high grade domestic coal is found in the Drumheller area, the Edmonton area, and the Pembina-Wabamun area west of Edmonton. There are 283 mines operating in the province, the output during 1932 having been 4,870,030 tons.

Petroleum—Alberta is now one of Canada's largest petroleum producers, with an annual output of approximately a million barrels, mostly high grade naphtha. The fields are at Turner Valley, south-west of Calgary, at Red Coulee near the U.S. border, at Wainwright east of Edmonton, with other fields now being prospected. The heaviest production is from Turner Valley, where 80 wells are in operation at present, with an output annually of over 800,000 barrels, of which the greater bulk is naphtha produced from the heavy output of wet gas. There are excellent possibilities in the further development of high grade crude oil in the Turner Valley and in the other fields in the province.

Natural Gas—Several large natural gas fields exist in the province, supplying cities and towns with fuel for heating and cooking. The larger fields at present being drawn from are Turner Valley, Medicine Hat and Viking, east of Edmonton. In the Foremost area in Southern Alberta there is also a large deposit. The annual production of natural gas is now approximately 18 billion cubic feet.

Timber—There is a very extensive and valuable timber area in the province, and a considerable lumber industry has been in existence for many years. The merchantable timber is estimated to cover an area of 60,000 square miles, the

amount of available saw material being estimated at 16 billion board feet, with 247,800,000 cords available for pulpwood, fuel, mining timber, ties, posts, etc. The principal tree species are spruce, lodge pole pine, jack pine, Douglas fir, poplar, balsam-fir, white birch and tamarac. The total lumber cut in 1931 was 50,999,000 feet board measure.

Tar Sands—An extensive deposit of tar sands underlies many thousands of acres in the McMurray district, north-east from Edmonton on the Northern Alberta Railways. Analyzed samples show 14 per cent bitumen of asphaltic origin, and the remainder sand. It is believed that there are possibilities here for the development of a paving material of a high quality.

Clay and Clay Products—Valuable clay deposits exist in various parts of the province, and have been extensively developed at Medicine Hat and Redcliff, where large brick and tile and pottery works are located, and west of Edmonton, where material has been obtained for the manufacture of a high class of cosmetics, etc.

Other Minerals—Among other minerals found in the province are gold in the various rivers, which can be profitably produced, bentonite, a colloidal clay useful in industry, gypsum in large quantities north of Edmonton and in the Peace River district, salt deposits in Northern Alberta, and a considerable amount of building and ornamental stone.

Fur—Alberta is famous for its furs, which are sold in the great fur markets of the world. The production in 1932 totalled 1,145,888 pelts and was valued at \$877,332.

Commercial Fisheries—A very large commercial fishing industry has been built up, the northern lakes being particularly well supplied with such varieties as whitefish, lake trout, pickerel, etc. These fish are marketed extensively in the U.S., even airplanes being utilized to bring out fresh supplies. Active measures are taken for the stocking of all waters, the hatcheries in 1931 having distributed over two million game fish fry, while the Lesser Slave Lake hatchery distributed in the same period 114,000,000 commercial fish fry. The 1931 season yielded 33,180 cwt., valued at \$184,859.



INTERIOR OF AN ALBERTA COAL MINE

CONDENSED FACTS ABOUT ALBERTA

THE Province of Alberta is governed by a legislative body of 63 members, from the majority party of which is selected an executive of eight members, who comprise the Government. Municipal government is largely by elected council, with the commission form of government in the larger cities. There are in the province seven cities, 55 towns, 145 villages, 163 organized rural municipal units, and 267 local improvement units administered by the municipal department of the Government.

Altitudes—At Lethbridge the altitude is 2,982 feet, at Calgary 3,389 feet, at Edmonton 2,158 feet, and at Peace River in the north, 1,225 feet.

Education—The modern university located at Edmonton gives all the usual university courses, including arts, medicine, agriculture and the sciences. There are five affiliated colleges. There are also three normal schools for training of teachers, a provincial technical school at Calgary, over 4,000 public and high schools, and a system of agricultural schools in which free training is given farm boys and girls over 16 years of age.

Public Health—Alberta is notably far advanced in matters of public health, with a system of public health nurses and district nurses in the remote districts, health units, a system of municipal hospitals, and a public health department of the government actively supervising all health conditions. There are some 90 hospitals established in the province.

Industrial Development—Though chiefly an agricultural province, Alberta has many industries, including large meat packing plants, flour mills, oil refineries, clothing factories, brick and tile works, glass and pottery factories, coal mines, a beet sugar factory, and many smaller industrial concerns.

Water Power—Alberta has some 500,000 horsepower of available water power, it is estimated. Nearly 80,000 horsepower have been developed, providing electrical energy over a very large area of the province. Most of the towns as well as the cities are supplied.



GENERAL ALBERTA STATISTICS

Number of farms reporting having the following:

Horses on	79,286 farms	Sheep on	6,783 farms
Milk Cows on	67,315 "	Swine on	53,859 "
Other Cattle on	64,805 "	Poultry on	72,159 "

(Total number of farms, Alberta, 97,408.)

Average Yield of Wheat, 1921 to 1931—18.34 Bus. per acre.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Estimated Coal area, over 16,500 square miles, with Coal reserves over 1,000 million tons.

Coal Production—		Water Power—
1906	1,385,000 tons	Developed
1928	7,334,179 "	Undeveloped (over)
1932	4,870,000 "	
Natural Gas Production—		Lumber Production—
1920	5,663,442 M. cu. ft.	1930
1930	20,748,583 " " "	1931
1932	16,508,583 " " "	Value of Fisheries, 1931—
Petroleum Production—		Commercial
1920	11,032 barrels	\$184,859
1932	917,622 "	Domestic
		58,789
		Anglers'
		93,153
		<hr/>
		Total
		\$336,801

MISCELLANEOUS

Railway Mileage, 1931	5,729
Schools in Operation, 1932	3,346
Number of Hospitals, 1931	89
(Of this 89 hospitals, 22 are municipal hospitals.)	
In addition there are 70 private hospitals.	

This booklet is issued from the office of the Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta. Those desiring copies of this book, or other literature, maps, etc., or information concerning the Province and its resources and opportunities, may secure same by writing to that address.

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